

**To the People of the State of New-York.**

It must be evident to all, that such a principle as this, practically carried out, would subvert the Constitution and prove fatal to Republican government: Its tendencies and inevitable results may be seen in France and the Republics of South America. The most gallant struggles of brave people, contending for self government and the blessings of Freedom, have been neutralized by a practical disregard of this fundamental right of the majority to rule. Discontented minorities have refused to abide by the provision of the Constitution, and to yield their own opinions to the opinions and will of the majority. It is this lack of good faith which renders fruitless the gallant efforts of the people of France, for the establishment of Republican institutions and the assertion of their right to govern themselves. Minorities rebel against decisions of the popular votes; party madness overlaps the bounds and barriers of the Constitution; and appeals are taken from the decisions of the majority to the decrees of force. A just reliance upon the intelligence of the people, naturally precludes all apprehension of such a result in this country. But the best security against it, lies in the rejection of the principle out of which it grows. Let it be distinctly understood that the majority must rule, and that the decisions of the majority must be respected and obeyed. Let minorities understand that a disorganization of Government is not a recognized mode of resisting the voice of the people, and that good faith requires acquiescence in the will of majorities. CROMWELL, when the English Parliament would not legislate to suit him, drove

But we deny that the bill in question is of the character alleged. It is neither unconstitutional nor injurious to the public interest. On the contrary, it was designed and is calculated to carry into full and complete effect one of the plainest injunctions of the Constitution, and to promote the best interests of the State of New-York.

The Constitution, after setting apart portions of the revenues of the Canals of the State for specific purposes, requires that "the remainder of

icle sets apart a portion of the Canal Revenues as a fund, which is to be sacredly applied to the payment of the Canal debt. The second

portion of that commerce by the various competing routes either finished or in process of completion.

ing bought them at par and hoping to sell them at a profit of ten or twelve per cent, fear that the issue of these certificates will interfere with the success of their adventure. There is no reason

At 12 o'clock on Sunday night the basement of the Theological Institute in University-place caught fire from the stove. It was soon put out, damage trifling.

the revenues of the *Canastah*, in each fiscal year, to the payment of the Canal debt. The second